

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah. Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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NOTICE

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 25, 1910. To the Presidents of Stakes and Bishops of Wards: Dear Brethren—The two local national parties having made the temperance question a political issue, we deem it advisable to announce that we deprecate the use of the meetings of the Saints, whether priesthood quorums, auxiliary organizations, or general meetings, or the use of Church tabernacles or other houses of worship, for the furtherance of the aims, ideas or purposes of any political party, whether such is under the guise of temperance meetings, prohibition meetings, or anything else; and we counsel the Presidents of Stakes and Bishops of Wards not to permit such proceedings as are herein objected to. We also protest against the use of the names of the First Presidency, either as a quorum or as individual members thereof, in furthering such aims, ideas and purposes; and where such use has been, is being, or may be made, we most emphatically disapprove thereof. Your Brethren,

JOSEPH F. SMITH, ANTHON H. LUND, JOHN HENRY SMITH, First Presidency.

BY THE RECORD.

The so-called American party organ brags of the lavish expenditures of the party tools, since they obtained possession of the public purse. For the first four years, we are told, they spent \$3,082,860.04.

No one will dispute the assertion that the party tools have spent vast sums of public money. That is generally admitted, and as generally felt by the taxpayers. In fact, the estimate of the organ is rather too modest, notwithstanding the four cents added for ornamental purposes. In all probability \$5,000,000 comes nearer the truth than \$3,000,000.

There can be no absolute certainty on this point, because of the peculiar system of bookkeeping, but a couple of years ago Messrs. Lippman and Christensen told the public, through their party organ, that the yearly expenditure of the City was \$1,341,845.98, on an annual income of \$905,000. Assuming this to be correct, the expenditure for four years would be \$5,367,383.82. It would therefore be unreasonable to deny the assertion that a city which, on eminent authority, spends \$400,000 a year over and above its revenue, is doing all it can in the way of expending the money of the people.

But the question is, what has the City to show for it? We have an indebtedness, for the City alone, of about \$5,000,000. Every home in the City is mortgaged its share of that enormous sum, and every working man who owns a modest cottage is carrying his part of that load, and every consumer pays so much more for food, clothing, house, or whatever else he needs. And what has he in exchange?

One of the necessities of life to Salt Lake is water and another, sewers. Without water the City cannot grow. The "American" party tools have not secured one drop of water; nor have they done anything else to attract a permanent population. They have run the City into an enormous debt; they have raised the taxation beyond endurance; they have made the cost of living in this City higher than it is in almost any other American community; and as a result business men are talking of leaving for other cities. To be sure, there may not be many who feel that way. But to our certain knowledge, there are some. And if an exodus begins, who can say where it will end? That is what "American finance" has given us. That is what we have to show for the \$5,000,000.

But the street paving? Yes, we have some paved streets. The party had to employ men in order to secure votes, and so street paving was taken up. And we have no word to say against street paving, or any other improvement the community can afford. But we have this to say that the paving done under "American" rule was paid for, every foot of it, by extra taxation. If a thorough investigation were made, we believe it would be found that the cost per foot was so high to the individual property owner as to cover both the street in front of the property and a corresponding part of the cross sections. There was, practically, no competition, and it is no secret that the absence of competition means an exorbitant cost. Furthermore, the material used is not the best. Utah asphalt was rejected for an inferior product and the money that could have been used for the support of home industry sent out of the State. In some instances the paving done is absolutely useless. Look at Second Avenue! The "News" proved when that paving was in progress, that almost every clause of the contract was being violated. The street today is an ocular demonstration of that fact. There is no glory in the street paving for the "American" party.

About a year ago the party organ admitted, in an unguarded moment, the incompetency of "American" party officials. It said:

"Most of its [the American party's] mistakes were due to the work of incompetent officials, self-seeking politicians, or to men who have never had the welfare of the party at heart. MEN HAVE SOUGHT AND OBTAINED OFFICE WHO HAVE NOT MADE GOOD."

The organ not only made this charge

but explained that "incompetents and derelicts" obtained preferment because the better element stayed away from the primaries and "permitted those who did attend to be overwhelmed by the followers of the self-seekers and incompetents."

This is quoted verbatim. And it tells the entire story of the failure of the party to give the people an administration worthy of the support of any American citizen.

But the party asks for the control of the County treasury in addition to the City treasury. We have a right to judge of its future intentions by its past record. And according to that record, the first thing the party would do as masters of the County, would be to advocate a bond issue. We believe the party leaders calculate that they could mortgage the people's homes and farms to the extent of \$2,000,000 to begin with. What a neat sum that would be to spend for party purposes! With \$2,000,000 they might build a few miles of automobile roads, and keep a force working, ready to vote the "American" ticket again. With \$2,000,000 they could come considerably nearer the State treasury, and more bond issues.

Frankly speaking, we do not believe the party has any chance in the County. We believe the majority of voters are tired of its financial methods and its insane anti-"Mormonism" which has done more to retard the growth of Salt Lake City, than anything else; but since the party leaders are asking the people for votes again, we place these facts before the voters. If you want an increase of taxes in order that others may live high, support the "American" party. If you want strife and ill will to continue, support that party. It is the party from which all manner of lies and falsehoods about Utah and about men and women who made the State what it is, have gone out to the world. If you want to reward the authors of those falsehoods with offices and emoluments, then support that party.

THE INDIAN.

Prof. Levi E. Young, of the University, in the current number of the Utah Educational Review, has begun the presentation of a series of articles on the Indians.

The writer's purpose seems to be to furnish materials that shall be suitable for the instruction of young people in relation to the aborigines of the land upon which they live.

He finds that Utah is full of rich stories about this picturesque human being, and that in nearly every home, tales are told of times when the father or mother, or their pioneer parents had exciting experiences with the native Utes and other Indian tribes. Since these stories are fast passing away, he says they should be gathered and kept that our children and children's children may possess them; that teachers should be alive to this wealth of material, and help to collect and preserve it.

It is remarkable that in spite of all their warlike ways and their bitter hatred at times for the white men, the native tribes still had many noble characteristics, and express high and tender feelings in their traditions and songs.

They sometimes pitched their lodges near a pioneer camp, and occasionally stole or stampeded cattle. They were so numerous then that bands numbering many thousands would, from time to time file by the ex-trains of the emigrants, sometimes requiring hours and even whole days to pass. It was not often that they became warlike against the pioneers—a fact attributed by Prof. Young to the treatment accorded to them by the "Mormon" people. He says that the pioneers believed it to be cheaper and better to feed than to fight the Indians. They therefore refrained from seeking to punish every depredation of the red man. As a result the Indians frequently visited the homes and villages of the early settlers, and Brigham Young was wont to entertain them in a friendly manner. He appointed teachers to go among them and establish schools, and gained by his practical charity their respect and admiration.

The article recalls that when President Young and his followers settled in Utah, they found three noted tribes of Indians—the Utes, Plutes and Comanches. They all belong to the great Shoshonean stock. The Utes especially were a splendid type of Indian. Mr. Smith, of the Indian service, says that they were the most honest and virtuous Indians that he ever saw. They had primitive homes and were kindly disposed towards the whites. Many stories respecting their humane qualities are told of them by the pioneers.

The first article contains some of the folklore, songs and traditions of these tribes. We express our appreciation of the research which reveals to us the facts concerning our own country and its early inhabitants. The red man is of peculiar interest to the Latter-day Saints. As known to the historians, the race was composed of many nations, all of whom had certain prevailing characteristics. They were brave, stoical, taciturn, grave; not always grateful for favors, but never forgetting an injury. In warfare they neither gave nor expected quarter.

They were proud, often dignified, and always heroic in character—the noblest of savage races. The constant warfare between them and the whites tended to obliterate to all common view, their gentler and better characteristics. That they have descended from a people once civilized is a view once peculiar to the Latter-day Saints, but now shared by many others. We suspect that Prof. Young's contributions on this theme will be read with the utmost interest by our own people, and will also engage the attention of others.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The unfavorable trade balance of the United States is causing some apprehension in monetary circles.

The foreign goods imported into the United States during August aggregated \$69,067,353 of duty and \$69,289,827 dutiable. The total of \$138,357,180 is extremely high compared with \$117,094,080 in August, 1909, and \$91,183,338 in August, 1908. The imports were greater than the exports both in

August, 1909 and 1910. This debit balance showing in the country's foreign trade, in contrast for the long record of credit balances, is still more evident in the statistics for the first eight months of 1910 compared with previous years. The excess of exports for the first eight months of 1908 was \$391,369,560; for the same period in 1909, \$59,482,285, while the excess of imports over exports in 1910 up to September 1 amounted to \$913,569.

If this situation meant, as the uninitiated assume, the export of gold to make up for the "debit balance"—the excess of imports over exports—there would be good reason for anxiety. If we had to export \$913,000,000 in gold in the course of nine months of trade that would not shake our financial foundations. But such conditions have never meant a loss of gold to anything like the extent of the "balances," and probably never will. The adjustments of debit and credit in foreign trade constitute a problem that few, if any, can fully solve. The framers of the recent tariff bill claim that this measure is profitable for the increasing importations.

WOMEN FARMERS ABROAD.

Consul Van Sant at Dunfermline, Scotland, reports the more frequent employment of women farm hands than heretofore in that district. Women and girls are employed in harvesting the fruit and vegetable crops. In many instances it is claimed that they give better satisfaction than men, their steady and careful truck farming in garden and field showing increased results. These hardy girl and women farmers work in groups, and judging from their singing and happy air while at work are a contented lot. It is no uncommon sight to see half a dozen or more hoeing or planting in regular lines so as to work across the field at one time. In this method of keeping the work together the result of the day's labor for each woman farmer is easily seen. An older woman or man usually acts as overseer.

The wages for each full-grown woman is 1s. 6d. (36 cents) per day ordinarily, while in harvest time they earn for eight hours from a half acre (60 cents) to 3s. (72 cents). Men farmers do the heavier work, such as plowing, cutting, and building roads and fences, and earn from 18s. to 22s. (\$4.37 to \$5.34) per week, with house rent free. The soil in this section is particularly rich and heavy and usually produces abundant crops.

If this schedule of wages startles any one as being a very low rate, he should remember that the average wage-rate is still lower in any of the countries of continental Europe and that the purchasing power of money is greater there than here, in all articles except the greater food staples.

Mr. Van Sant states that the unusual numbers of female employes on farms arises from the increased emigration to the United States and Canada.

"Thumbs up," says Simcoe to Theodore.

More grouch than charity begins at home.

Self dependence Means independence.

He who sows the hot air reaps the whirlwind.

The hobble skirt is death to the stately walk.

A social lion is always looking out for the mane chance.

A man may have the dollar mark on him but not the dollar.

The purpose of the holes in porous plasters is to let the pain out.

Strange what a number of people can stand on a rotten platform.

With some women it is the loud dress that speaks the vacant mind.

Even in the coldest weather a candidate does not care to be between two fires.

There is too much Johnstone in the altitude record to suit the other aviators.

The gates of mercy are not shut on mankind but the registration books are closed.

If one could only mend his ways as easily as the State Constitution can be amended!

Counting votes before they are cast is not unlike counting chickens before they are hatched.

How exasperating to have this lovely weather continue after the price of coal has been raised!

Whether a rose called by another name would smell as sweet all depends on the variety.

If one should import a ton of wool for the jewel in its forehead be valued for assessment as set or unset?

George Barnard Shaw favors buying and selling literature by weight. This would be pound foolish if not penny wise.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell hopes to be able to make monkeys talk. There is too much monkey talk already.

Often the debt of gratitude goes unpaid, but very often it is paid and presented for payment again and again.

It is a regular free trade campaign if but half the stories of trades and deals between the various political parties be true.

Many a divorce is granted on grounds no better than coffee grounds. But unfortunately an egg will not settle the differences between the parties to such divorces.

"I have not one bit of power except such as you and people like you give," said the Colonel to the people

of Lockport, New York. Is the Colonel going to take the defensive?

Jacob Meyers, a wealthy farmer, 82 years of age, and Miss Ellen Kraft, 48 years old, both of Sterling, Ill., eloped and were married. The bridegroom has three great grandchildren. The bride used craft of some kind.

Mr. Bryan is practicing a little insurgency on his own account in Nebraska. There is something fascinating about it, for the same reason, no doubt, that stolen waters are sweet and bread eaten in secret.

WASTE OF MONEY.

Sacramento, Bee. According to Lloyd George, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Nations are spending \$2,500,000,000 yearly on armies and navies and other preparation for war. He says the outlay for these purposes has increased at the rate of \$200,000,000 for the past 10 years. Lord Charles Bessborough, the famous British Admiral, has characterized the race for military and naval supremacy as "mad and insane competition." All this involves the crushing burden of taxation for European countries such as Germany, which maintains enormous standing armies and makes military service compulsory for all able-bodied young men. Austria, with very little seacoast, is building a powerful navy for service on the Mediterranean. Conditions are such as eventually to bring either war or a general prostration that disarm and submit all international disputes to arbitration.

THE AGE OF ANTIQUITIES.

Boston Herald. "How do you know this was made in the thirteenth century?" inquired a New York customs inspector of Miss Morgan when she entered a crucifix duty free as an antique. The young lady, without asserting in detail her youthful years, modestly assured the inspector that she was not there at the time of its production, but nevertheless knew it was antique. But the United States would not take her word for it, and forthwith ordered its temporary confiscation until the appraisers are able to determine its age. According to the new rules of administration of the custom houses, every person bringing articles into the country is assumed to be guilty of smuggling until proof of his or her innocence is established. But there is a limit even to that unreasonable interpretation of the law. Will the opinion of any United States appraiser as to the genuineness and age of antiques be more reliable than that of the house of Morgan?

FOR POLICING THE POLICE.

San Francisco Call. One remarkable phase of American municipal administration is disclosed by the measures taken by Mayor Gaynor in New York to protect his constituents from the police of that city. He has supplied an answer to the ancient Roman question "Who shall guard the guards?" Mr. Gaynor, in a word, has appointed a body charged with the duty of policing the police. This duty has been hitherto entrusted to a member of the city council, and by consequence it was notoriously neglected. The New York police force is in many respects no better than an organized bandit. The cohesive power of public plunder that cemented the force has been so great that boasts were openly made that no municipal administration could purify the department. It was said that if Gaynor attempted anything of the sort he would be politically destroyed. He has apparently accepted the defiance. In his letter of instructions to the commissioners Mayor Gaynor says: "There is no more dangerous character in a free government like ours than a public official who deems himself better than or above the law and free to take the law in his own hands and do as he pleases. That spirit in public officials, once become general, would end our system of government at once." The most significant feature of the project lies in the complete power of public plunder to watch the police and make the practice of blackmail dangerous. Such measures are undoubtedly necessary in New York, and will perhaps in time be adopted in other cities.

RACE WITH BIG GUNS.

New York World. England having decided to mount 13 1/2-inch guns on its future Dreadnoughts, Germany is getting ready to install 14-inch guns on its own big warships. No doubt there will be 15-inch guns next. The race to be first in preserving peace through the possession of a superior naval armament is, of course, creditable to the pacific intentions of the nations engaged in it. But peace at this price is becoming nearly as expensive as war.

JUST FOR FUN

"Life is something of a game, after all," said the cynical person.

"Perhaps," replied Mr. Muckton, "but I wish Wanda wouldn't regard it as a bridge, with me forever playing opposite as dummy."—Washington Star.

"Did your husband like the imported wine we gave him at our house?"

"I should say so. He was full of it when he came home."—Baltimore American.

"The unequal distribution of wealth is what I complain about."

"Yes; and we'll soon be complaining about the unequal distribution of heat."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Customer—Mr. Cutter, why is bacon so high?

Greener—Because, ma'am, the supply is limited; there's only one kind of animal that grows it.—Chicago Tribune.

"So she doesn't return your affection eh? Well, I shouldn't get mad about it. What's the use of bothering about a girl," said Watkins.

"I don't mind her not returning my affection," said Dobbleigh, "but, confound it, she won't return my diamond ring, either."—Harper's Weekly.

"Are you going to throw rice after the bride and groom?"

"I should say not," replied the thrifty friend, "I have any groceries to toss away we'll box 'em up and send 'em around when they start housekeeping."—Chicago Journal.

"There is one thing funny in business life."

"Which particular thing do you mean?"

"Why, we say a firm is going under when it goes up."—Baltimore American.

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COLONIAL 3 DAYS, STARTING THURSDAY MATINEE SATURDAY, 3:30 P. M. and Lee Shubert Present JOHN MASON "THE WITCHING HOUR" Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Sent Sale Today. Next Attraction—"THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY."

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GARRICK Ind. 377—PHONE—Bell 1557. TONIGHT AND ALL WEEK William Ingersoll and Company Will Present Anna Russell's Great Success, "MISS HOBBS" By Jerome K. Jerome. Usual Wed. and Sat. Matinees. Matinee prices—25c and 50c; curtain 15c. Evening prices—25c, 50c and 75c; curtain 15c. Next Week—"OLD HEIDELBERG."

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Cullen Hotel Cafe In rear of Cullen Hotel Lobby. Only the choicest of viands used in the preparation of menus. An unexcelled service but adds to the comfort and satisfaction of patrons. Decidedly a good place to eat. Merchant's Lunch—40c. 11:30 to 2:30.

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